THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. XXII. TUESDAY, June 14, 1808. No. 1134.

Pittsburgh: Printed by *John Scull*, in Market-Street, next door to the corner of Front-Street.

At a meeting of the delegates from the various parts of the county, assembled at the house of Samuel Peebles, in Pittsburgh, on the 28th inst. in order to select suitable persons to be supported as candidates for the different offices, at the approaching election, JOHN WAY, Esquire, of Ohio township, was chosen chairman, and WILLIAM ROBINSON, jr. of Pine township, secretary. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That this meeting have long known the virtues, and highly estimate the talents, integrity and patriotism of JAMES ROSS, of Pittsburgh; that his nomination as a candidate at the ensuing election for the chief executive office of this state is highly approved of, and that every effort consistent with honor will be used to promote his success.

Resolved, That JONATHAN COULTER, Esquire, of Beaver county, possesses the entire confidence of this meeting, and that he be recommended to our fellow citizens composing the senatorial district, as a proper person to be supported at the next general election as a Senator for this district.

Resolved, That WILLIAM WILKINS, Esquire, Col. ROBERT BALDWIN, and Major NATHANIEL PLUMMER, Jr. be recommended (in conjunction with one to be nominated by the friends of the constitution for Butler county) as suitable persons to represent Allegheny and Butler counties, in the General Assembly of this state.

Resolved, That WILLIAM M'CLURE be recommended to the citizens of Allegheny county, as a candidate for the office of Commissioner.

Resolved, That the following persons, Steel Semple, Esq. Henry Baldwin, Esq. John Darragh, esq. John M'Donald, Esq. Thomas Bracken, Wm. Porter, and Wm Robinson, Jr. be a committee to correspond and confer with other persons appointed by the various parts of the district, on the subject of nominating a proper person to be supported as a member of Congress.

Resolved, That the following persons be committees of order and activity, in their respective townships, on whom it is enjoined by this meeting, to use all honorable and fair means to promote the success of the above ticket.

VERSAILLES TOWNSHIP—

William Irwin, esq. Fauntly Muse, William Sill, Thomas Plummer, Nathan Noland, Archibald Johnston, Wm. Caven, Adam Black.

PLUMB—

Alexander Logan, esq. Robert King, John Myers, John M'Cully, Col. Robert Cunningham, Wm. M'Elroy, John Cowan, Thomas M'Kee, esq.

OHIO—

John Way, esq. John Dickson, John White, Wm. M'Donald, John Moon, Hugh Bluster, Moses Cox, Wm. Cox.

MIFFLIN—

John Vernor, Joel Ferree, John Findley, esq. John M'Clure, Jr. Thomas Ferree, Benjamin Barnes, John Robinson, Zadok Wright, Andrew M'Farlane, John Neil, sen. William M'Elheny.

ST. CLAIR—

Alexander Gilfillan, James Brison, Wm. Lea, Robert Hays, Thomas Douglass, Henry Hultz, Joseph Philips, esq. James Turbett, Jr. Thomas Jones, Henry Beltzhoover Wm. Thompson, esq. John Henry, Captain John M'Cleery.

PINE—

John Meason, esq. Joseph M'Knight, John Street, John M'Casslin, James Sample, esq. John M'Knight, Robert Anderson, Samuel Steward.

DEER—

Robert Miller, James Carnahan, Thomas M'Connell, Robert Thompson, Peter Hintz, Felix Negley, James Lesley.

MOON—

Charles Morgan, Thomas Mitchell, esq. John Kerr, esq. Wm. Beer, James M'Cormick, Benjamim Hall, John Byers, Thomas Eaton.

ELIZABETH—

David Allen, John Becket, James Brice, John Walker, Philip Smith, John Robinson, Major Howell, Stephen Bayard, Samuel St. Clair, James Wall, Jr. James M'Anulty, James Applegate, Vincent Applegate, Thomas Warren.

INDIANA—

James Powers, Wm. Hawkins, Elisha Brooks, B. F. Brewster, esq. Elias Davis, Chris. Staley.

ROBINSON—

John M'Michael, esq Samuel Riddle, Samuel Neely, John M'Elherron, Isaac Ferree, John Philips, John Young, Alex. M'Curdy.

FAYETTE—

John Kelso, Henry Potter, George Williams, George Vallandigham, Jr. Moses Coulter Isaac Jacobs, Obediah Holmes, Ephraim Herod.

PITT—

Jonas Roup, Jacob Negley, Alexander Thompson, John Ferree, John Johnston, William Bonner, James Miskimmons, Rudy Stotler, Henry Morrow, Charles Johnston, Wm. Powel, Alexander M'Mun, George Wallace, John M'Dowel, Jacob Castleman, Moses Herbert, David Kennedy, Arthur Cleeland, sen. Dunning M'Nair, Stewart Haney, James Sample.

TOWN OF PITTSBURGH—

Samuel Peebles, Joseph M'Cullough, Robert Spencer, Thomas Wallace, Paul Anderson, John Simrall, David M'Gunnigle, James Morrison, Matthew M'Ewen, James B. Clow, Zachariah A. Tannehill, Thomas Enoch, Wm. B. Young, John Linton, Lewis Peters.

Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions be signed by the chairman and secretary, and published in the Pittsburgh Gazette, and Tree of Liberty.

JOHN WAY, *Chairman.*
WM. ROBINSON, Jr. *Sec'ry.*

Genuine Preparations.

JUST received, from the proprietor's Patent and Family Medicine Warehouse, New-York, and for sale by

ANTHONY BEELEN,

In Front, between Market & Wood streets, Pittsburgh,

A FRESH SUPPLY OF

HAMILTON's ELIXIR,

A sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, asthmas, sore throats and approaching consumptions. Thousands are too well acquainted with the nature and effects of impirical medicines daily offered for the cure of the above complaints-----dear bought experience has taught that oily and heating medicines, joined with strong opiates (or sleepy drugs) repeated doses of which flatter and deceive the patient for the present, by procuring momentary ease; experience, I say, has taught thousands that the common opiates and balsamics, as they are called, finally aggravate every disorder of the breast and lungs, in the most distressing symptoms, that they load the stomach and impair the digestion, inflame the whole system, increase the difficulty of breathing, and excite fever. But the qualities of this valuable discovery are evinced by perfectly opposite effects. A single trial will prove that it restores the determination of the fluids to the surface of the body, and brings on the common healthful perspiration; that it dislodges and evacuates the tough, viscid phlegm or mucus, strengthens the weakened vessels of the lungs, sheathes the acrimonious humor which irritates them, and finally discharges it. Thus striking at the root of the disorder, the symptoms are of course effectually and permanently conquered, the reverse of common medicine which weakens the constitution and gives strength to the disorder, for the sake of moderating for the present some of its painful effects.

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To Parents who have Children afflicted with the Whooping Cough.

This discovery is of the first magnitude, as it affords immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable, the Elixir is so perfectly agreeable and the doses so small, that no difficulty arises in taking it.

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SELECTED CASES.

Philadelphia, Aug. 19, 1806.

Being desirous to make public, for the good of others, the excellent quality of Hamilton's Elixir, prepared by the late Mr. Lee, I have sent you the following account of the benefit I have received from it; which I hope will induce others to give it a trial. In consequence of a bruise on the breast received from a fall, my health grew bad, my breathing became very difficult, and frequently I have had to rise up in my bed with all the horrors of immediate suffocation—add to these, a constant pain in my breast, and cough, a great loss of strength and flesh, and you may conceive that my symptoms evidently indicated an approaching consumption.—The advice of a most eminent physician was resorted to, and afterwards a second was called in, but without giving me any relief. Another physician who knew me, and the circumstances of my case, advised me to give Hamilton's elixir a trial, saying he had used it in his practice, and always found it to do much good. A bottle was procured from Mr. Birch's, and found relief before I had taken half of it. I continued to use it, and was soon strong enough to attend to business. On taking cold, some of my former symptoms return, but are always removed by a dose or two of the Elixir. *GEO. BENNER, jun.*

No. 11, Budd-st. Philadelphia.
Mrs. H. Lee, New-York.

—

Mr. Charles Myers, Hamstead-Hill, near Baltimore, had been a long time dangerously indisposed, and was reduced to the lowest state of weakness, insomuch that his recovery appeared extremely doubtful. His complaints, which seemed to be affections of the breast and lungs and general debility occasioned thereby yielded little, but rather progressed, under the treatment of several eminent physicians; when by the use of Hamilton's Elixir, his distressing cough was immediately alleviated, and every other symptom rapidly subdued. Four or five bottles entirely removed his complaints, and restored him to an excellent state of health and strength, which he has for upwards of a year past enjoyed without interruption.

—

HAMILTON'S

WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES,

Which, there is reason to believe, have, within NINE YEARS past, cured upwards of Two Hundred Thousand persons of both sexes, of every age, and in every situation, of various dangerous complaints arising from WORMS, and from obstructions or foulness in the stomach and bowels.

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LETTER

From the Rev. J. Molther, Minister of the Moravian Church in Yorktown.

YORKTOWN, Jan. 4, 1802.

Dear Sir,—Doctor Hamilton's Lozenges having been recommended to me as a very adequate means for the cure of children afflicted with worms, I procured a box for the use of my family, to try whether, by means of this medicine, I might be enabled to gain a point, which to accomplish, different other means had proved abortive. My eldest boy had a very sickly appearance, was very restless at night, grew leaner from time to time, in short, he seemed to be in a precarious state of health, which would yield to none of the medicines administered, until I gave him two doses of the Lozenges, agreeable to the directions, which carried off a substance, to all appearance mere mucus, but upon close inspection quite replete with very small living animals, not one of that sort of worms which usually afflict children, came from him. Since that period he grew remarkably better in health, and, though lean, has got a fresh and lively complexion. Upon different occasions I have used this medicine as a purging substitute, and found it to answer exceedingly well, without bringing on a belly-ache, or any of those disagreeable sensations, so often occasioned by purging medicines. Upon the whole, I judge this medicine to be, besides its main object, one of the most salutary means for restoring lost appetite, and promoting a state of digestion, by carrying off that bilious substance, which engenders so much indisposition both among children and adults. I am sir, your most obedient servant, JOHN MOLTHER.

—

ITCH OINTMENT.

Warranted to cure by once using, and to be free from mercury, or any other pernicious or offensive ingredients, &c. may with perfect safety be applied to the youngest infant.

—

Hahn's true and genuine

GERMAN CORN PLAISTER.

The genuine Persian Lotion.

THE RESTORATIVE POWDER,

For the Teeth and Gums.

Hahn's genuine Eye Water,

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes.

Hahn's Anti-Billious Pills,

Celebrated for the mildness of their operation, &c. for being the best known remedy for cleansing the stomach and bowels.

HAMILTON'S

Essence and Extract of Mustard,

For Rheumatism, Gout, Palsy, Swelling, Numbness, &c.

The Anodine Elixir,

For the cure of every kind of head ache.

The Damask Lip Salve.

Hamilton's Grand Restorative,

For debilitated constitutions.

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TAKE NOTICE.

Imitations of the above Medicines will probably be offered for sale in this town—therefore, apply only to *Anthony Beelen*, in Front Street, agent for the sale of the genuine preparations:—As a further security against imposition, each genuine article has on the outside wrapper the signature of

Hannah Lee,
Widow of the late Proprietor.

March 30, 1808

Two Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY fram the subscriber, living in Pittsburgh, on Saturday the 28th May, an apprentice to the Gunsmith trade, named JAMES MEHAFFY, between 14 and 15 years of age; took no cloathing but what he had on, consisting of tow trowsers, shirt and cotton jacket. The above will be given to any person who will deliver said apprentice to the subscriber, in Pittsburgh, but no charges.

HENRY WOLF.

June 4, 1808.

Stolen or strayed from the subscriber, living in Crow's Bottom, Beaver county, in June, 1807, a Bay MARE, about 14 hands high, six years old, a natural trotter, had on a bell with a leather collar tied with four whangs, a few hairs of white in her forehead—no other marks or brands perceivable. Twenty Dollars reward will be given for the mare and thief, or Ten for the Mare, and all reasonable charges paid.

WILLIAM HAMMOND.

June 4, 1808.

Six Cents Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber living in Pittsburgh, an Apprentice to the Tanning Business, named ALEXANDER PORTER, about 16 years of age, stout made, took no cloathing but what he had on. The above reward, but no charges, will be paid to any person who will deliver him to the subscriber. WILLIAM HAYS.

May 30, 1808.

A HORSE LOST.

STRAYED or Stolen from a farm on the Coal Hill, about the first inst. a bright bay HORSE, long and slim made, six or seven years old, sixteen hands high, three white feet, and a white stripe on his forehead, thin in flesh, had just before he went away been cured of the scratches, which gave him the appearance of being off a long journey. A reward of *Five Dollars* will be given to any person who will deliver said horse to the subscriber, and all reasonable charges paid. O. ORMSBY.

Pittsburgh, May, 30, 1808.

STRAYS

Entered with the subscriber woodranger, to wit:—one Sorrel Horse, 10 or 11 years old, about 14 hands high, has a star in her forehead, heavy mane and tail and paces—also a Sorrel Mare, about 5 years old, 15 hands high, has a large blaze in her face, trots, shod before, with a scar on her near hip. The owners are desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take them away.

JOHN BELL.

Chartiers Creek, Allegheny county, May 21, 1808.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

TUESDAY, June 14, 1808.

A GOOD ONE.

IN the DEMOCRATIC PRESS, published in Philadelphia by one *Binns*, we find the following statemen, which appears to have been coolly and deliberately fabricated, and dressed up in the circumstantial and imposing form of truth: and this the editor of the Commonwealth has been so imprudent as to republish even in this town, where a large proportion of his subscribers know it to be a most infamous falsehood.

"The federal candidate for the office of governor, is now making the tour of the state, to exhibit himself in all the places of worship, where he has friends to introduce him. Last Sunday, he was at the Baptist meeting at New-Britain, Bucks county." The piece, from which this extract is taken, and in which this tour-making is represented as a hypocritical course of conduct, is under the date of the 26th of May, 1808. Now, what will the reader think of this profligate libeller, when he knows that there is not a word of truth in the statement. Let it be contrasted with facts. By referring to the Almanack for the present year, we find that Sunday last preceding the 26th of May, 1808, (the date of the publication) happened on the 22d of the same month. Bucks county is one of the most eastern counties of the state and bordering on the river Delaware.—Now it is known to hundreds, if not to thousands in this country, that Mr. Ross, the federal constitutional republican candidate for the office of governor, has not been on the east side of the mountains for more than two months next preceding the 26th of May last; that he then was and has been ever since on this side of the mountains, attending to his professional duties and other necessary business.

Constitutional Meeting.

At a very large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Butler county, at the Court-house in the town of Butler, on Wednesday the 9th of June, 1808, being the Court week, JOHN M'CANDLESS, Esq. was chosen Chairman, and DAVID DOUGAL, Secretary.

It was unanimously resolved, That JAMES ROSS, of Pittsburgh, on account of his extensive political knowledge, integrity and abilities enjoys, in a high degree, our confidence and respect; we therefore recommend him to our fellow citizens as a proper person to be supported for the office of governor of the state, at the next general election.

Resolved, That ALEXANDER W. FOSTER, Esq. be recommended to our fellow citizens as the candidate proper to be supported at the next election to represent the counties composing the eleventh congressional district in the Congress of the United States. We are induced to make this nomination from our intimate knowledge of the abilities and integrity of Mr. Foster, and because we well know his strong attachment to the interest of the country. We have also reason to believe, that, from information received from various parts of the district, his nomination will receive the general approbation and support of our fellow citizens.

Resolved, That we concur in the nomination of, and will support, JONATHAN COULTER, Esq. of Beaver, as the candidate to represent this district in the Senate of the state.

Resolved, That JAMES LOGARD, Esq. of Donegal township, Butler county, be recommended to the electors of Allegheny and Butler counties as highly worthy of their confidence, and fit to be supported in conjunction with WILLIAM WILKINS, Esquire, Col. ROBERT BALDWIN, and Major NATHANIEL PLUMMER, to represent the same counties in the next general assembly of the state.

The meeting appointed committees of order and activity in each township of the county, and resolved, that Josiah Crawford, John Gilmore, Patrick Hagerty, Col. William Campbell, David Dougal, and William Ayres, be a committee of correspondence.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the papers friendly to our highly estimated state constitution, for the support and preservation of which we pledge ourselves to our country.

JOHN M'CANDLESS, Chairman.
DAVID DOUGAL Secretary.

At a large and respectable meeting of the federal and constitutional republicans of Beaver county, held at the house of Jonathan Coulter, Esq. in the town of Beaver, on the 31st of May, 1808, covened in pursuance of previous notice given, for the purpose of nominating a suitable person to fill the office of Governor of Pennsylvania, a Senator to represent the district composed of the counties of Beaver, Allegheny and Butler, a member of Assembly and Commissioner for said county of Beaver, and also to appoint delegates to nominate a member of Congress, in conjunction with the counties of Allegheny, Butler, Mercer, Crawford and Erie—*John H. Redick*, Esq. was unanimously chosen Chairman, and Doctor *Samuel Adams*, Secretary. After a short address from the chairman, they entered into the following resolutions:

Resolved, That as, in the opinion of this meeting, the future happiness and prosperity of the people of this Commonwealth must greatly depend on the faithful administration and inviolable preservation of our present excellent constitution, it is of the utmost importance that our next governor should not only be a man of the first talents and integrity, but that he should also be firmly attached to the principles of our government—The meeting entertaining the highest opinion of the talents and integrity of JAMES ROSS, Esq. of Pittsburgh, and reposing the utmost confidence in his patriotism, do therefore recommend him to their fellow citizens of this state, as a suitable candidate for Governor, and pledge themselves to support him for that office by every honorable and fair means in their power, at the ensuing general election.

Resolved, That JONATHAN COULTER, Esq. of Beaver county, be recommended to the citizens of Allegheny, Butler and Beaver counties, as a suitable candidate for Senator.

Resolved, That JOHN SEAVERS be recommended to the citizens of Beaver county as a suitable person to represent them in the General Assembly of this Commonwealth.

Resolved, That ALEX. REED be recommended to the citizens of Beaver county, as a Commissioner of said county.

Resolved, That David Hays, Sampson Pierzeal, and Alexander Culberson, be appointed delegates to meet such other delegates as may be appointed on behalf of Allegheny, Butler, Mercer, Crawford, and Erie counties, for the purpose of putting in nomination a suitable candidate to represent said district in congress, to meet at such time and place as shall hereafter be fixed upon for that purpose.

Resolved, That Stewart Rowan, Joseph Hemphill and Samuel Johnston, be appointed a committee to correspond with our fellow citizens in the other counties on the subject of the ensuing election.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the chairman and secretary, and published in the Minerva, Tree of Liberty, and the Pittsburgh Gazette.

JOHN H. REDICK, *Chairman*.
SAMUEL ADAMS, Secr'y.

At a large and respectable meeting of Federal Republicans and friends of the Constitution of the county of Cumberland, held at Thomas Carothers's Inn, in the Borough of Carlisle, on the 13th of May, 1808, *Samuel Postlethwaite*, was called to the chair and *Jacob Hendle, Esq.* was appointed secretary.

This meeting deeply impressed with the importance of selecting a suitable character to be supported as Governor of this Commonwealth.

Resolved unanimously. To recommend the Election of JAMES ROSS, of Pittsburgh to our fellow citizens, to fill that high and important station. The acknowledged talents, the unsulied integrity, the pure patriotism of the *man* of our choice, appears to have united, with few exceptions, all Friends of the Constitution of this State and of the United States—all who really love their country, and are desirous of preserving its peace, prosperity, honor and independence, in the nomination of this distinguished citizen.

Resolved, That Samuel Postlethwaite, Dr. James Armstrong, George Coover, David Watts, George Stroop, David M'Knight, Alexander Sharp, James Power, and Jacob Hendle be a committee to correspond with committees of other counties of the state and to invite a general meeting of the friends of the constitution, if they or a majority of them shall think proper and, pursue such other measures as may tend to the promoting the general interest of the state—and that they publish the proceedings of this meeting.

Signed by order of the meeting.
SAMUEL POSTLETHWAITE, *Chairman*.
JACOB HENDLE, *Secretary*.

A loving and fraternal Epistle from a Chief to a Subaltern Demagogue.

Dear Brother,

In these awful and perilous times, when *not only our craft is in danger*, but *the sun of federalism* itself is rising to dispel with its luminous rays the thick fog of imposition, on which the whole fabric of DEMAGOGRACY is supported, I send you this epistle, that you may rouse to action before it is too late, and we *fall like Lucifer, never to hope again*.

By this time you must be pretty well acquainted with the nature, tricks and intrigues, as well as the importance of our profession. But that no exertions may be wanting for displaying our energies in any of our departments, I will give you some explanations and rules to aid you in the performance of the duties we of the higher order require of you; and as this is solely for your own inspection, shall use such intelligible language as cannot be misken. The necessity of secrecy therefore must be evident; and we enjoin and command you, under penalty of our most severe and furious ash of *persecution* to keep this and all our other communications from the knowledge of the people, until our dispensation is in due form granted. Indeed, did not the present crisis imperiously demand that we should make *precious confessions*, and adopt measures, *which*, on ordinary occasions, *prudence would not prescribe to us to take with respect to our colleagues*, such communications could not be justified.

You ought in the first place to acquire clear and correct ideas of a demagogracy, which may be defined or explained to be that order or state of things in a government constitutionally republican, where a few ambitious and unprincipled characters, bold and confident in their ignorance and wickedness, and thirsting for the power, honours and emoluments of office however unqualified and unworthy to enjoy them, by flattery and falsehood deceive the people and usurp the administration. It ought to be observed that in order to cajole and render the people subservient to our views, this kind of government ought to be called a *democracy*, thereby indulging them with the nominal, while we enjoy and exercise the real and practical sovereignty.

With respect to the importance of a demagogue, when you come to consider it, all your ambition will be awakened. How must the ministers, nobility and courtly sycophants of a monarchy, and even the monarch himself in many cases, diminish before the demagogues of a republic, who under the simple appellation of the *friends of the people*, or more humble name of their *servants*, can govern both them and their representatives; trample upon their rights and privileges; their constitutions and laws; and with despotic power take and dispense at pleasure favors, honors and rewards? The man who does not feel this proud distinction wants courage to crush an insect beneath his foot.

The means which generally lead to success are not difficult, provided the conscience is properly *seared*, and this is an indispensible requisite. Those necessary for accomplishing the great primary object, which is to defame and ruin the character of every man of worth, talents, information and integrity in the community, are suspicious hints and dark surmises, with all the intermediate changes of indirect slander, until the way is opened for downright point blank lying, when the whole demagogratic pack must open upon him in full and foul mouthed cry. This cry must be kept up (if possible) until he is fairly run down, which generally happens, it requiring an armour of defence equal, if not more impenetrable, than the integrity, talents and services of Washington himself to shield the person attacked. You may remember how well we succeeded even against that great man, after republishing the forged letters, which issued originally from the press of the infamous Rivington, the British printer at New-York, which we asserted to be genuine letters of the American Commander in Chief, and circulated with so much industry to prove that he was a *tory* and *traitor*. You may remember that in a short time after we could venture to publish him a *murderer*: and I myself have heard it said openly that he ought to lose his head. You must be convinced that the chief object of your attack at presnt is the candidate for governor, who threatens to oppose our puppet Snyder with success. If the latter succeeds, *it* will be governed by us, and we shall govern the commonwealth; if the former we shall be like the devil in the Revelations *knowing that we have but a short time*. My life upon it that, if Mr. Ross succeeds, a demagogue will have less influence with him than a plain farmer, and that he will sooner listen to the opinion, information and advice of an honest industrious mechanic, than to the counsel of Ogle with his red breeches, of Dr. Leib with a certificate in his hand, or even of the self-styled *Organ of the Public Will*.

I add no more at present, but remain your loving brother, &c.

No. II.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

SIR,

AT the declaration of Independence, the first object in the view of the American people, was the creation of a power that might stand alone supported by itself, and acquire the respectability of a distinct nation; this was the spirit that pervaded the deputies in establishing the constitution of the United States, and the same spirit actuated the members in forming the constitutions of the different states. Now as to the manner in which this independence of other nations, is to be supported, there must be various shades of opinion, on account of the numerous diversities into which the human thought naturally runs; and independence itself, may make impressions slightly different on different minds; this circumstance has given rise to party, which from opposition has increased the obstinacy of opinion, where but slight objections opposed favourite positions, and removed the facility that ought to attend the introduction of truth; yet national independence and respectability in essence are the same in the breast of every human being, and when prejudice is once conquered, the same means will be pursued instinctively (if I may use the expression) to acquire them by every individual in society; however man may be lulled into inaction by the seducing insinuations of art, and however loth he may be to rouse from this inaction and shake off the unmanly attributes of indolence, yet fortunately, when certain purposes are carried to extreme, a natural dignity in individuals, and a national pride in societies, will force men into action and often remove the delusion that may involve their mental faculties.

Our country inhabited by men generally inexperienced in the occurrences of the world, particularly of that part called the political, have been subjected to the most egregious attempts from the intrigues of adventurers, and have too often become the dupes of their art, particularly in Pennsylvania, where, for particular reasons, there are more abandoned adventurers than in any other state. We have had for years past, the thread-bare stories of the oppression of the rich, and the chicanery of the lawyers rung in our ears, without any respect to poor common sense, and we have seen those tales swallowed with avidity by too many of the people to whom they were addressed; exasperation has been undeservedly excited against what are called people of property by insidious suggestions, and by touching artfully the chords of pride; these plans have in some measure succeeded here, as they have for a time done in every country where they have been tried; their correctness has for a few years been received as fundamental truths in the system of belief of the poorer class; but happily for government circumstances have always transpired in other countries to demonstrate the falsehood of those speculations; yet often they have not occurred until mischief of the most serious nature was effected by them; a recurrence to history, from the times of the disturbances emanating from the restless tribunes of the people in Rome to the French revolution, will give the best idea and truest notion of their danger; but in America, transactions have lately taken place, that when viewed with attention, and connected with the governmental acts for the last three or four years, must melt away the delusion that was spread before the imposture, and shew how seriously our independence is threatened, and how our national dignity has been degraded, by that very party, which for their own purposes, have been sounding the alarm against what are called federalists; those acts have happened before it is too late to arrest their fatal consequences; and they are accompanied by collateral matter that is susceptible not only of elucidation convincing to every man however various the tone of thought as respects our liberty, but which also bear the menacing appearance of ruin to property; I grant that some degree of art has been used in the first instance, and nothing was attempted in the beginning but what might be covered by a semblance of plausibility, and if a delicate gradation of succumbency to other nations in unison with the first act of the series, had been observed, perhaps the American people would have still remained inactive, and continued still longer the dupes of popular tricks; but owing to want of reflection, too great security, or a fear of losing the favourable "tide," the crisis has been unseasonably hastened, and the fabrick of fiction will shortly crumble into dust. The last laws of the American Congress have given the fatal blow to all their schemes, and placed the conduct of a few preceding sessions in a point of view vastly different from that in which they at first appeared. When facts do not inspire a mediocrity of interest, they will be viewed through many different mediums, and as many different deductions will be formed, as there are men; but when they rise so far above mediocrity as to create an agitation for individual and public happiness, men generally think alike, and when called upon, will act with unanimity. We have arrived at that point, when I am convinced there can be but one opinion, and I trust, at least as far as Pennsylvania is concerned, we shall have next fall an unequivocal demonstration of that opinion, as the surest way of influencing the general government, is the separate exertions of the several states.

In the interval between one session of Congress and another, the conduct of the preceding session is too often forgotten, or remains on the mind so indistinctly as to be susceptible of various colouring, in the hands of partizans; the president's message too, has of late years, been an admirable instrument for softening down the disagreeable prominences of the present administration; but a repetition of these little frauds become stale, and recent circumstances carry conviction to the minds of the majority. A slight view of the acts which have led to and are connected with the late fatal one, of the embargo, may serve more fully to explain the reason and nature of it, and give it a proper station in public estimation, as a political act; some years have elapsed since the system was adopted, and perhaps the particulars have long since vanished from the memory of a great number of us, and been consigned to oblivion; but it is necessary that the "shades" at least of these prefatory laws should be called up, to tell us the nature of subsequent acts; for many years past there had been many unconnected demonstrations of the love and servility of our administration to the French nation; but if I mistake not, the first act of the regular chain that led to the embargo, happened in the session of 1804; the act was entitled "A bill to regulate the clearance of armed merchant vessels," and a more foolish law never was passed by any set of legislators, since the establishment of representation. The first section declares, that no armed vessel shall receive a clearance, or be permitted to leave the port where she may be so armed, without bond of two sufficient securities by the owners, to the use of the United States, in the sum equal to double the value of said vessel, her arms, ammunition, furniture, tackle, &c. &c. conditioned that such vessel shall not commit any outrage, &c. against vessels, citizens or property of any nation in amity with the United States; and that the guns, &c should be returned within the United States and shall not be sold in the West-Indies. Now, the first part of this law is quite superfluous, for the outrages there mentioned were provided for before, and are otherwise pointedly guarded against by the laws of nations; in the name of common sense what merchantman would be so absurd and daring as to commit hostility on a friendly power, particularly in the West-Indies whose seas are constantly covered with ships of war of almost all the powers of Europe; when the consequence might be hanging for piracy, or a trial at home for misdemeanor; last part of the section, however, is more intelligible, and proves the beginning of it merely a cloak to conceal the true intent of the law, which from the conclusion certainly means a prohibition from putting into the hands of the enemies of France means of defence, or of throwing off the yoke of Bonaparte; the first part of the act is nonsense, and the essence of it consists in the three last lines. The law must have operated entirely in favor of the French, as the French were the only people who could have been benefitted by its operation; the English entertained no doubts of the fidelity of their islands, and of course were under no apprehensions from the importation of arms. St. Domingo, then, was the object pointed at, and the law was produced by the refined jealousy and fear entertained by France, of her opposers in Domingo. The other two sections of the law are to the same effect, and possess a multiplicity of words, merely for the purpose of diverting the reflection of the American people from the true and only object of the bill. The name of France is, to be sure, not mentioned, nor is there any verbal allusion to French interest; but the situation of the West-Indies, and the nature of the law is sufficiently plain, without any other aid, to elucidate its meaning. But in the next session of congress, a precious confession of one of the leaders of the ministerial party in the senate, in a debate on the subject, which we shall speak of at a future time, leaked out, (we presume unintentionally) which puts the thing beyond a doubt—Gen. S. Smith, in the senate, in a speech on the suspension of our trade with St. Domingo, on the 20th of December, 1805, observed, in speaking of the "clearance bill"—"Has the mover produced to the senate any document, to show that *France is not satisfied with what*

has been done? Does the gentleman know that any new complaint has been made? I know of none, and I therefore think it fair to presume, that *France has been fully satisfied with what has been done.*" Here then, in a subsequent congress, that law which so liberally spoke of nations at amity with us, is acknowledged to have been passed in obedience to, and for the sole satisfaction of France. Thus was a valuable commerce crippled that a remote possibility of France's receiving injury from it, might be entirely removed, from the nature of the West Indies, from the innumerable quantities of picaroons and other vessels employed for the express purpose of plundering unarmed vessels, it is impossible to trade in those seas without arms; it is a fact well known, that during the last European war, many millions of dollars were taken from our citizens by almost every one of the belligerent powers having colonial possessions on this side of the Atlantic, it was necessary therefore that our vessels should arm to continue in this trade, and to defend the lives of the crew; yet, notwithstanding this, such restrictions were put upon this trade by this act, as in the prophetic words of one of the members, Mr. Crowninshield, "as in one year seriously to diminish the revenue; "he would not be surprised if it fell short, nearly a million of dollars." From a mercantile jealousy, and a difficulty of procuring securities to a large amount, the West-India trade must consequently diminish perceptibly, and if the revenue fails from this quarter, arrangements must be made for getting it elsewhere; if the merchants dont furnish it, it is very easy to say who must. This great sacrifice of our trade was granted, and for that session France demanded no more; but she was not satisfied. for in the next session we shall find that her demands became more exorbitant, and encreased in proportion to the facility with which the first was granted.

FABIUS.

In days of old the good people of Massachusetts, New-Hampshire, South-Carolina, and Georgia, used to have the privilege of judging for themselves whether they were in want of provisions, and if so they were allowed to procure them from their neighbors in any manner most agreeable and convenient to themselves. Now those states are blessed with good republican governors, the trusty and well beloved friends of Mr. Jefferson. He has therefore commissioned them to judge for the people, what kind of provisions they ought to be indulged with, and in what quantities; and then to name any merchants *in whom they have confidence* to procure the supplies and enrich themselves by the monopoly.—*U. S. G.*

Time was when the people of Massachusetts were at liberty to send their fish, their rum, their barley, their wooden ware, their hops, and whatever else they might have to spare, to Philadelphia, and here barter them for flour, and such other articles of provision as are wanted for consumption in that state. Under the present despotic system, if a citizen of Massachusetts wants a barrel of flour, he must go to the merchant in whom governor Sullivan and president Jefferson have deigned to place their confidence, and must pay him not the fair barter price; but whatever the merchant enjoying executive confidence, may have the conscience to ask; because no other man is permitted to import a barrel.—*ibid.*

Embargo on the mouth of labor.—The state of Massachusetts depends in a great measure on the middle and southern states, for a supply of bread. Mr. Jefferson's late prohibition seems not to set very easy on the people of that state. The following paragraphs are from a Boston paper of Tuesday last:

It seems by the letter of President Jefferson to Gov. Sullivan published *without blushing* by the latter, that by the last Supplementary Embargo Act, *all men who differ from* the Administration in politicks, are forbidden to eat flour bread. The trade between Massachusetts and the southern states is prohibited and even Boston cannot be supplied without a certificate from his Excellency, that the importer is a person in whom HE has CONFIDENCE.

This power, delegated to Gov. Sullivan, to dispence with the general law, a power which Congress never vested in the President, is computed to be worth to Gov. Sullivan at least 100.000 dollars——We say not that he will sell his privilege for that sum, but we say he can do it if he pleases. And what is the privilege? Why, in plain English, to permit the inhabitants of this State to supply themselves with *bread* Yes! It is come to that it seems, that we must apply to Gov. Sullivan, and prove our Democracy, to have liberty to import flour for our own consumption.

We have heard with horror of the domiciliary visits in France, which violate the sanctuary of every family. We remember the certificates of civism which being granted to villians and denied to many honest men left these latter to be the victims of the former—It has been often doubted whether these attrocious measures could be imitated in the United States, time alone can solve the question. But in the letter from Mr. Jefferson we see Gov. Sullivan is made the judge of our *wants*, and authorised to decide, not only how much or how little bread we shall eat, but also who shall enjoy the exclusive profit of supplying it.—*Obsta principiis.*

ERIE, June 2.

IMPORTANT.

We are informed, by capt Dobbins, immediately from Buffaloe, that information had been received there, by letter, from Mr. Lee, collector of the American port at fort Niagara, of his seizure of six boat loads of British goods, in consequence of an attempt to pass the fort without laying to or making report agreeably to law, which declares, "that no foreign ship or vessel shall go from one port in the U. States to another; and should any foreign ship or vessel, contrary to this section, go from one port of the U. S. to another, during the continuance of this act, the vessel, with her cargo, shall be wholly forfeited, and the owners, &c. or masters of such ship or vessel shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding 3,000 dollars, nor less than 1,000 dollars. Provided, nothing herein contained shall prevent the importation by land or inland navigation, from the territories of G. Britain, into those of the U. S. of merchandize, the property of British subjects, intended solely for the use of the Indians." The merchandize, says our informant, belonged to the N. West trading company, and is stored in the American warehouse, at Niagara, to wait the issue of legal process.

PHILADELPHIA, *June* 1.

In the Boston Centinel of last Saturday, it is stated, that on a joint vote of the two houses of the Massachusetts legislature, the honorable Messrs. Leland, Lincoln and Mitchel were declared Senators by a majority of 30. The two former fill the vacancies, and the latter is in the room of Mr. Hubbard improperly declared elected by the Governor and Council. Thus the Federal maj. in the Senate is 6.

The same paper contains the following

PATRIOTIC RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. WHEATON, of Norton, after a number of pertinent remarks on the situation of our common country, and the proceedings of the legislature at the last session, in adopting certain resolutions approbatory of the embargo, and other measures of the national administration, moved for and had leave to lay the following resolutions on the table:

Whereas the present critical and alarming situation of our national affairs, renders it peculiarly necessary and proper that our rulers should be correctly informed of the sentiments of the people, who are the only legitimate source of power; and whereas certain resolutions passed at the last session of the legislature, before means had been afforded to consult their constituents, may have led to a misapprehension of the state of the public opinion—And whereas, the people of this commonwealth are placed in new and extraordinary circumstances, interdicted by the national government from the use of the ocean, and from the habits and occupations to which they and their fathers have been accustomed from the first settlement of the country; and at the same time the surplus produce of their fields and fisheries is perishing on hand, from the want of a market, and the ruinous consequences which must ensue from a continuance of the present system of measures cannot be exceeded by the losses and dangers to be apprehended from any information which has been officially communicated to the public: Therefore,

Resolved, by the Senate and house of Representatives of the commonwealth of Massachusetts in General Court assembled,

That the citizens of Massachusetts have a natural, necessary and immediate interest in the preservation and prosperity of commerce, navigation and the fisheries; to the successful extention of which under the late administrations of the national government they are, with the blessings of Providence, principally indebted for the rapid improvement in agriculture and the arts, and for the unexampled increase of their domestic rescources.

That to secure protection and encouragement to these most important and unalienable interests, was a primary motive for the accession of this commonwealth to the constitution of the U. States.

That we therefore view with anxiety and alarm the operation of an Embargo of an unprecedented extent and unlimited duration, by which not only foreign commerce is annihilated, but the most grievous restraint and embarrasment imposed upon the intercourse between the different states, and even between different parts of the same state:—That although a *temporary* Embargo may be on some occasions expedient as a measure of precaution, and the right to impose it may be admitted as incident to the powers of the National government to regulate commerce:—Yet the power to create a permanent Embargo upon foreign and inland Commerce, which a majority of Congress cannot repeal against the consent of the President, was not, it is believed, contemplated by the framers of the Constitution; and the adoption of this measure, with a view to coerce foreign nations, is in our estimation, a novel and dangerous experiment, which discourages industry, by destroying its reward, disturbs the natural relations of the citizens, is equally repugnant to the national honor and interest; and while its effects in counteracting the oppressive policy of any other nation is at least doubtful, is pregnant with disastrous consequences to our own:—

That if this unexampled prohibition of commerce could rightfully be enforced by Congress, yet the delegation of an authority to the executive, to regulate the coasting trade, and the ordinary intercourse between the citizens of the same state, and to grant exemptions and dispensations at his discretion to individuals or districts, would be no less dangerous and extraordinary, as it might become the foundation for oppressive monopolies and exclusive privileges, and prepare the country for the habitual surrender of the legislative power into one hand:—

That while the true policy of the United States points to the cultivation of peace and amity with all nations, yet if these blessings be unattainable by means consistent with national honor, the people of this commonwealth will be ever ready to sustain all privations and to make every exertion requisite to support the dignity, and enforce the reasonable pretensions of the nation; and it being certain that no degree of forbearance and moderation will exempt neutral nations, at all times, from insult and aggression, and that the claims of military ambition can be satiated only by universal dominion, it is the duty of government to prepare for events, which it may be impossible to avert: That the spirit and resources of the country are fully adequate to the protection of its maritime and territorial rights, and ought to be directed and employed in such preparations as the experience of ages demonstrate to be alone safe and effectual. We cannot therefore, but deprecate a system of measures, which instead of providing for the defence of our frontiers and ports, by usual and obvious means, has impaired our naval force, and left us exposed to every invader:—

That in the estimation of this legislature, a naval force is highly important for the defence of this country, and the protection of commerce; and that it is the duty of the senators and representatives of this commonwealth in congress, from time to time to use all due means for the gradual creation of an effective navy:

That the general government, having been instituted expressly to provide for the defence and general welfare, and to preserve to us and to posterity the blessings of liberty, must be supported at every expence and every hazard, while it secures these inestimable objects by an equal and paternal solicitude for the various parts and sections of the union:—but that government must not be confounded with the administration, as the latter can not be entitled to the confidence of the people, when by a fair and frequent display of their purposes and policy they rescue themselves from the imputation of partiality, and prejudice, and undue fear or affection in the conduct of our foreign concerns.

It was then voted, that they be printed for the use of the members; and that the further consideration of them be assigned for Tuesday next at 11 o'clock.

We understand the question for printing the above resolutions was carried by a majority of 60.

On Thursday last sailed from Newcastle on a cruize (no doubt against the Americans) the French privateer schr. Superior, capt. Brevard. This captain after having captured Americans (see Nassau head) and maltreated a number of our citizens at various times, had the impudence to enter our port, to refit his vessel with new bulwarks, and other conveniences to a *privateer*, take in a large stock of provisions as per list below, by permission *at least* of our custom-house, and no doubt of the Executive—and sail again without any interruption. She also we are told, took a large sum of money to the amount of 6,000 and some say 60 000 dollars. This needs no comment. Facts speak louder than words." —*T. Am.*

"PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, May 18, 1808 —Permit capt. Brevard to laden on board the armed French schooner. 25 bbls. biscuits—2 casks red wine—50 bbls. flour—4 quintals rice —15 bbls. beef—6 do. codfish—15 do. pork—4 do. cheese—4 do. pease—40 gallons vinegar —2 hds. French brandy—4 kegs hogs lard—1 do. butter—4 quintals onions—3 jars beef, a-la-mode—1 do. pickled pork—2 do. fresh butter—2 baskets sweet oil—2 boxes gin—65 lb. cod-fish—20 lb. sugar—10 gallons brandy—12 dozen porter—6 hams—24 lb sausages—18 lb. pepper—24 dozen eggs. BEING FREE, ACCORDING TO LAW."—*Ib.*

Hence it appears, by an official document, that provisions in any quantity, may be sent off in a French privateer, (whose Captain, since his arrival at Philadelphia, had been justly punished for his atrocious conduct towards an American citizen) and the said supplies are said to be "*Free according to Law*," while a single barrel of flour; cannot be sent by one friend to another, or by a father to his children in the states of New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Orleans, until the pleasure of his highness the President is known, and an executive licence is granted to some favorite HONG-MERCHANT to make the importation—Such is the construction given to our laws and constitution, and such the tenure on which Americans now hold not only their liberties and property, but even the means of sustaining life!

Late letters from Spain contain the pleasing intelligence, that all the American vessels carried into Spanish ports, in consequence of the Milan decree, had been released; and a strong presumption arises out of this circumstance that vessels similarly situated in French and Dutch ports, will also be liberated. The whole number of vessels carried into France and Holland, under this decree, as far as can be enumerated, amount to about 35 sail, valued at nearly two millions of dollars.

Postscript.

It is with pleasure we state, on unquestionable authority, that the Legislature of Massachusetts, on the 2d inst. elected, by a majority of 35 votes, JAMES LLOYD, Jr. a member of the Senate of the United States, in the place of John Q. Adams. Our readers will recollect that Mr. Adams voted for the embargo laws, on the recommendation of the President, and without any information that could justify so destructive a measure.

The Brethren of Lodge No. 45, are requested to meet at the Lodge Room in Maj. Stewart's, on Friday the 24th inst St. John's Day, precisely at 10 o'clock, A. M. from whence they will proceed in procession to the Presbyterian meeting house, where a sermon will be delivered. Neighboring brethren are invited to attend. By order of the W. P.

H. HASLET, Sec'y.

Pittsburgh, June 13, 1808.

JUST RECEIVED

And for Sale by the subscriber, at his *Book and Stationary Store*, Pittsburgh,

THE MEDICAL GUIDE,

FOR THE USE OF FAMILIES AND YOUNG PRACTITIONERS IN PHYSICK AND SURGERY:

Being a complete practical system of *MODERN DOMESTIC MEDICINE*: Exhibiting a comprehensive view of the latest and most important discoveries in medicine, pharmacy, &c.

First American, from the *fourth London edition*, considerably enlarged and improved.

By *RICHARD REECE*, M. D.

Member of the Royal College of Surgeons in London, Author of the *medical and chyrurgical pharmacopœae*; a treatise on *Lichen Islandicus*, &c.

The London Reviewers represent this work to be *a most valuable performance; more scientific and judicious than the domestic medicine of Buchan, which they have no doubt it will entirely supercede.*

The subscriber, having engaged a considerable part of the American edition, is enabled to sell at the Philadelphia publication price, and to allow a reasonable discount to those who engage a number of copies.

DAVID M'KEEHAN.

CONTENTS [somewhat abridged.]

PART I.

Family Dispensatory.

Of the advantages of the family medicine chest.
A list of medicine essentially necessary to furnish it.
Of the properties, doses, &c. &c. of ditto.
Explanation of the weights and measure, and a table of the doses of medicine adapted to different ages, &c.
A collection of the most useful family prescriptions.
Appendix to the Family Dispensatory.
Of the properties of prepared charcoal, and method of using it for the purpose of cleaning the teeth.
Of the properties, &c. and method of preparing Indian arrow root.
Of the properties of lime water, with directions for making it.
Ditto barley water.
Of the means of fumigating infected chambers, &c. and preventing the progress of contagious fevers.
Of the means of counteracting the effects of different poisons, mineral, vegetable and animal.
Of suspended animation and means of recovery.
Of the treatment of a fit of intoxication.
Of blood letting.
Of the treatment of substances lodged in the gullet, or taken into the stomach.
Ditto of substances and insects lodged in the ear.
Of the ordinary management, cloathing, feeding and exercise of children.
Instructions for the choice of a wet nurse.
Of the diseases of children, of inward fits, dentitions, worms.
Of swelling of the breasts of infants.
Of inflamed or sore eyes. Of galling.
Of the red gum Of the thrush.
Of lichen islandicus, or Iceland moss, its efficacy in pulmonary consumption, and method of using.
A table of diet for invalids, viz. low or fever diet, restorative or convalescent, generous or full diet.
Description and enumeration of different medicine chests.

PART II.

Of ague, apoplexy, asthma, billious affections, bleeding at the nose, blood discharged from the urinary passages, biles, bruises and sprains, burns and scalds, cancer, cataract, catarrh, coryza, and influenza, chin cough, chicken pox, chilblains, cholic, consumption of the lungs, convulsive fits, corns, costiveness, coughs, cow pox, cramp in the stomach, croup, cuts, deafness, diabetis, diarrhaea or loosepess, dropsy, dysentary, epilepsy, eruptions of the skin, excoriations, fainting or syncope, films or specks on the eyes, flatulency, female complaints, gout, gutta, serena, head ache, heartburn, hickup, hooping cough, hypochondriasis, vapours or lowness of spirits, hysteric passion, incontinence of urine, indigestion, inflammatory fever, inflamation of the brain, eyes, intestines, throat, lungs, of influenza, intermittent fever or ague, itch, jaundice, king's evil or schrophula, leprocy, locked jaw, lumbago, measles, melancholy, mumps, nervous diseases, nettle rash, night mare, palpitation of the heart, palsey, piles, pleurisy, putrified sore throat, rheumatism, rickets, rupture, saint Anthony's fire, saint Vitus' dance, scald head, scarlet fever, scurvy, sciatica, small pox, spitting of blood, strangury, sweating, tenesmus, tooth-ache, typhus or putrified fever, vomitting, ditto of blood, water brash, warts, watery head, wen, whites, white swelling, whitloe, worms.—*Index to the first and second parts.*

NOTICE.

Whereas my wife Margaret Ray has behaved in an improper and unbecoming manner, and thereby has compelled me to separate from her, I hereby caution all persons from trusting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting after this date

JOHN RAY.

Allegheny county, Robinson township, June 11, 1808.

WANTED

As an Apprentice to the Copper Smith and Tinplate Working business, a lad of between 14 and 15 years of age.—Such a one will be taken on liberal terms. Apply to SAMUEL HUBLEY.

HARPER & WILKINSON,
At the corner of Third & Market streets,
Have received an elegant assortment of
MUSLINS,
consisting of figured and plain
Leno, Cambricks, Jaconetts, Book,
India Mulls, &c.
Also a quantity of
SCOTCH CAMBRICKS.
Pittsburgh, *April* 18, 1808.

JOSEPH HARBESON.
At the sign of the STILL, *in Market Street, between Second & Third Streets, just from Philadelphia, has commenced the*
Copper and Tin Manufactures,
in Pittsburgh, and has now for Sale, and shall continue to keep a supply of all sizes of Stills demanded.
STILLS of every size and description,
Copper Boilers for Brewers,
Hatter's Kettles,
Soap Boilers' ditto,
Tea Kettles,
Brass and Copper Wash Kettles, and every other article in the Copper line,
A handsome assortment of Tin Ware.

It being his intention of pursuing the business extensively, he hopes for the patronage of the public, and any orders left shall be punctually fulfilled, and at the most reasonable prices.

Pittsburgh, May 20, 1805.

** One new Brewing Copper, ready made, containing near 700 gallons.

☞ TIN by the Box, for Sale.

He intends keeping on hand from 50 to 100 Stills, assorted. Any person living at a distance will not meet with a disappointment by sending here for Stills.

Being duly impowered for that purpose, I offer for SALE.
A large Tract of Land,
in Beaver county, on both sides of Racoon creek about three or four miles from the mouth, adjoining to Bryan's mills, and known by the name of Col. Sinn's land. A great bargain may be had for good payments, and the title indisputable. Enquire of CHARLES MORGAN, near the premises, or of the subscriber in Pittsburgh. PRESLEY NEVILL

Nail Manufactory.
THE subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he manufactures and has now on hand
Cut and Hammered Nails
of every description, which he will sell wholesale and retail, at the usual prices.

He still continues to manufacture *Ropes* of every kind; orders for which will be punctually attended to.

Six Pence per lb. given for sound clean Hemp.

He has to Rent, a convenient two story House. Possession given the 1st April. For particulars enquire of the subscriber at the corner of Third and Liberty Streets.
JOHN IRWIN.
Pittsburgh, March 7, 1808.

JOSEPH DAVIS,
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has removed from his late residence in Market Street, to his House in the Public Square, next door to Mr Boyle Irwin's, where he has opened for sale a large and handsome assortment of
Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, &c.
which he will sell at his usual low prices for Cash or Country Produce.
Pittsburgh, April 15, 1807.

☞ A generous price will be given for HEMP.

All persons indebted to him by bond, note, or book account are earnestly requested to make payment, as it is out of his power to give any further indulgence.

FOR SALE,
A VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND,
Containing 400 acres, situate on the waters of Robinson's Run, in Robinson township, Allegheny county, about five miles from Pittsburgh, adjoining lands of George Cubbage, James Ewing, esq. and others. This tract is handsomely situated, well watered, and must strike the fancy of every person desirous of purchasing either for pleasure or profit. There are thirty acres cleared and under good fence. An indisputable title will be given.—Apply to
JOHN M'DONALD, jr.
Pittsburgh, *April* 19, 1808.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,
BLANK CHECKS,
Elegantly printed, on good paper.

TO BE LET,
A Two story Brick House and Kitchen, In Second, between Market and Wood Streets. There are five commodious rooms in the house, and one in the kitchen, well finished. There are good cellars under both house and kitchen.

Also to be Let, for one or more years, A small two story *Brick House*, in Second, between Wood and Smithfield Streets.—For terms apply to
JAMES MORRISON.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 9, 1808.

FOR SALE,
A Donation Tract of Land situate in Butler county in the First Donation District, and numbered 203—containing 200 acres. The terms of sale will be made known by applying to H. HASLET.
Pittsburgh, 17th Nov. 1806.

FOR SALE.
A Grist Mill, Distillery and two hundred acres of good Land, situate in Butler county, on Rough run and Buffaloe creek, six miles from Freeport and the Allegheny river. On the above land is a comfortable dwelling house, and several acres of land cleared, under good fence, and is considered very valuable on account of its having a never failing stream, and near navigable water.

One hundred and twenty acres of rich land, with a Sawmill equal, if not superior, to any in Butler county, four miles from Butler town, and on the state road, with a good dwelling house and several acres of cleared land, the rest well timbered.

Two hundred acres of choice upland and creek bottom, on Big Conequenessing creek, 4 miles from Butler, with two houses and a barn, and on which there is 16 acres of land cleared and under good fence, and is considered very valuable on account of it being so convenient to the town, and the local situation for the erection of mills, &c.

Two hundred acres of land within two miles of Butler town, on which there is a tanyard and distillery in full operation.

Two tracts of first rate land three miles from Butler, containing 200 acres each, on which is erected good dwelling houses, and several acres of land cleared and under good fence.

One two story log house 26 feet by 30, in the town of Butler, situate on the public square opposite the Court-House, the lot has a very extensive front sufficient for other buildings; also two out-lots near the town, containing 6 or 7 acres, well watered.

Two tracts of Donation Land, containing 200 acres, of superior quality, near French creek, with a never failing stream of water running through the same, well timbered. There are a number of sugar trees on these tracts.

Indisputable titles will be given for the above described property, and terms made known by applying to the subscriber opposite the Market House, Pittsburgh.
JOSEPH DAVIS.
March 1, 1808.

N. B. Two Brick Houses in Pittsburgh, near the Diamond, for sale, and six Log and Brick Houses to let, and posseession given the first of April next. All persons indebted are desired to come forward and make immediate payment, as no longer indulgence will be given. HEMP wanted, for which 6 cents per lb. will be given.

FOR SALE.
By the subscriber, an assortment of
LEATHER,
Consisting of *Sole, Upper, Calf skins, Skirting, Hogs'* and *Sheep skins*, &c.
WM. GORMLY.
Pittsburgh, March 14th, 1808.

The following
Tracts of Land
Are offered for Sale, or will be exchanged for property in or near the county of Philadelphia.

In Leets District—Nos. 57, 59, 102.

In Cunningham's District—Nos. 87, 88, 89.

For terms enquire of FREDERICK BEATES, Philadelphia, or of JOHN WAY, Esq. Sewickly Bottom, Allegheny county.

3000 Acres of unseated Land, in Alexander's, Breaden's, and Leet's Districts, to be let on liberal improving leases, from 6 to 8 years. Enquire of the said John Way.
May 7, 1808. tf

STOP THE THIEF.
One Hundred Dollars Reward.
Stolen from the subscriber living in Cumberland, Alleghany county, state of Maryland, on the night of the 28th of April last, a dark bay Horse, with a large star in his forehead, shod before, he is a little Cat-ham'd, high weathers, ten years old this spring, about fifteen hands high, an excellent horse for the geers, and both trots and paces; the villain's name is William Due, he is about five feet ten inches high, dark complexion, had on when he went away an old blue sailors jacket, an old pair of velvet overhals, and an old pair of white stockings; he has before broke Cumberland jail twice, and it is expected he has made to Zanesville in the state of Ohio where his wife, father and brothers live. I will give twenty dollars for the horse only, and all reasonable charges if brought home, or the above reward for horse and thief if delivered at Cumberland jail.
HENRY STONE.
May 5th, 1808.

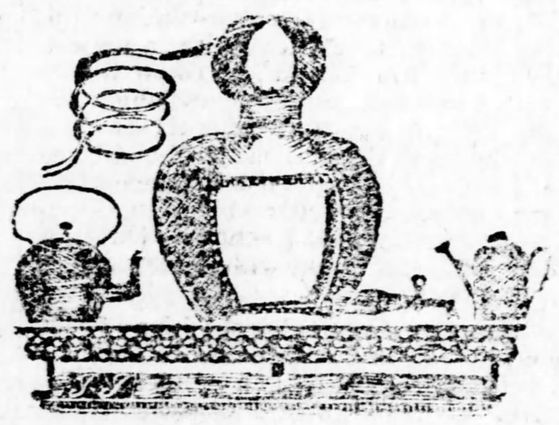
M'CANDLESS & COCHRAN
BEG leave to inform their friends and the public, that they are now opening, (in addition to their stock on hand) in *Market Street*, between Third and Fourth streets, next door to Mr. Riddle's, a handsome and general assortment of
MERCHANDIZE,
suitable for the present and approaching season, which they will sell at the most reduced prices for Cash or approved Country Produce.
Pittsburgh, March 16, 1808.

THE subscriber offers For Sale,
A TRACT OF LAND,
On Girty's Run, containing two hundred acres, about 6 miles from Pittsburgh, in a fine settlement; on which there is a good two story log House, a Barn, about forty acres cleared and under good fence, and a good sugar camp.

For terms apply to Henry Haslet, Esq. Mr. Baltzer Good, on the Franklin road, or to Mr. John Ferree at the office of the subscriber.
JOHN WILKINS, jr.
Pittsburgh, 1st Feb. 1808.

Green Tree Tavern
FOR SALE,
And possession given any time after the first day of April next.

THE situation is eligible, being a corner Lot on the Diamond and Erie Street, in the Town of Mercer, through which the county road from Pittsburgh passes—A four acre lot may be had with the above. Also, two small surveys in the vicinity of the above, to be disposed of, for which country produce will be taken. Likewise, a Tract of four hundred acres, one half rich bottom, which can be watered at any season, and each of the above tracts has one or more sugar camps and small improvements. For terms enquire of
JOHN D. LITTLEFORD.
Pittsburgh, February 11, 1808.



A NUMBER OF COMPLETELY FINISHED
COPPER STILLS,
OF different sizes, from 35 to 125 gallons, made of the best Copper, by an excellent workman at the Copper-smith business, are ready for purchasers, who wish to have them immediately, at the Coppersmith and Tinplate-working Shop, in Fourth street, near the jail, and next door to the Commonwealth Printing Office, (formerly John Hamsher's shop,) and now carried on by the widow EVE HAMSHER, where all kinds of COPPER WORK is made in the best and neatest manner, and at the usual low price; likewise a quantity of well manufactured
TIN WARE,
ready for purchasers, at the usual low price.

Purchasers will receive a generous discount for cash paid in hand.
Pittsburgh, *May* 9, 1808.

FOR SALE,
THE FOLLOWING LANDS, &c.

IN the town of Allegheny, opposite Pittsburgh, town lots No. 39 and 87. Out lots No. 184 and 239, containing ten acres each.

100 acres of land about twelve miles from Pittsburgh, and about 2 miles off from the Franklin road from Dixon's tavern.

207 acres and 87 perches, about fourteen miles up the Allegheny river from Pittsburgh, and about one mile back from said river.

A town lot in the town of New Castle, No. 4, situate on the diamond of the public square, whereon is erected a new two story log house; also a new store house, a good kitchen, stables, a draw well with excellent water, &c. being built for a tavern and kept as such, being the first rate tavern in said town.

First donation district, Beaver county, No. 11,—500 acres. Butler county, No. 169,—200 acres.

Second donation district, Butler county, No. 429,—200 acres. Mercer county, No. 1946—200 acres. No. 1921, one equal half or moiety of 200 acres.

Fifth donation district, Venango county, No. 1004,—200 acres.

Sixth donation district, Crawford county, No. 1203—200 acres.

Seventh donation district, Crawford county, No. 1345 and 1395,—200 acres each.

Eighth donation district, Crawford county, No. 1541 and 1721,—200 acres each.

Town of Erie, town lots No. 1925 and 2059.

Town of Montgomery, in Harrison county, state of Virginia, town lots No. 324, 1244, 1415 and 2316.

Any person inclining to purchase any of the above property, may know the terms of sale by applying to James Semple, Esq or to the subscriber, living about three miles from Pittsburgh, on the east side of the Allegheny river.
BERNARD HUBLEY.
March 15, 1808.

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.
THE subscriber offers for sale a tract of Land of 294 acres, belonging to the heirs of Alexander Craig, dec. situate on the Monongahela river, 2 miles and a half above Elizabeth town; on the premises are a good two story log house, stable and other out houses, and between 40 and 50 acres of cleared land, of which about 14 acres is meadow, and more may be made with a small expence. The quality of this land is of the first rate, the situation is excelled by few, the neihbourhood good, and places of public worship and mills convenient. The terms of payment will be made easy, and the price reasonable. For particulars of sale apply to the subscriber at Craig's Ferry, opposite Pittsburgh.
JOHN CALDWELL.
May 23, 1808. tf.

Just arrived, and for Sale,
AT
T. Cromwell's Commission Store,
50 Kegs first quality pig tail and twist Tobacco,
20 Casks Gunpowder, first quality,
8 Tons of Pig Lead,
And a few Bed Cords, by the dozen.
Approved endorsed notes at 60 and 90 days will be taken in pay.
Pittsburgh, *May* 9, 1808.

JUST RECEIVED,
BY ANTHONY BEELEN,
Front-street, an additional supply of
PINK, buff and blue ginghams,
Plaid silks, Mantua ribbons,
Callicoes,
Silk and cotton laces,
Muslins, of various description,
Sarcenets, leno and spider net vandykes,
Bedtickings,
Philadelphia, Morocco, plain and spangled kid slippers,
Split, straw and Leghorn bonnets and hats,
Gentlemen's beaver, castor, patent and water proof, and summer hats,
Room and entry paper hanging with bordering,
Ironmongery,
Olives, sweet oil, prunes, figs, &.
3000 lbs. best green coffee,
4 boxes white Havanna sugar,
3 boxes brown do. do.
A quantity of Long's sickles,
And a good assortment of Castings.
All which he will sell low for Cash.
Pittsburgh, *May* 2, 1808.

NOTICE.
THE Subscriber having been appointed by the *Insurance Company of North America*, in the city of Philadelphia, their AGENT in and for the town of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, this is to give notice to all persons who are desirous to have their buildings or personal property insured against loss, or damage by fire, that application may be made to the subscriber, who will immediately take a survey of the property to be insured, and afford such assistance, as will accomplish the desired object, with the least possible delay. It is expected that a measure so admirably calculated to give security to property, and at so trifling an expence, will be generally resorted to. Apply to the subscriber at the Office of Discount and Deposit in Pittsburgh.
THOMAS WILSON, *Agent for the Insurance Co. of N. America.*
Pittsburgh, *May* 9, 1808.